British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 728.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1840. [Vol. XIV.

BUENOS AYRES.

With this number concludes the fourteenth year of the *British Packet.*

We regret to state that increased expences, oblige us to raise the price of the Subscription from thirteen to fifteen dollars currency per quarter.

The *British Packet* commenced its career on the 4th August 1826, at which period doubloons were thirty dollars currency each, and the *British Packet,* then only half its present size, three dollars currency per quarter.

On the evening of Sunday last, there was a grand display of fire works in front of the private residence of H. E. the Governor, in celebration of the victory at the *Sauce Grande.*

A band of music was also in attendance.

The Weather has been seasonable this week. Thermometer 50 to 56.

Official Documents.

The Governor under date Buenos Ayres 18th ult., addressed notes of congratulation to the Governors of the Provinces of Cordova and San Juan upon their re-election by the House of Representatives of their respective Provinces.

Notes of congratulation have been addressed to H. E. the Governor and published in the Gaceta on the victory at Sauce Grande, from the Justices of Peace of the parishes of San Telmo, Concepcion, Balvaneda, Monserrat, Socorro, San Miguel, San Nicolas, Catedral (N.), Del Pilar, San José de Flores, towns of Lobos and Lujan, employés of the Custom-house and Resguardo, Inspector General, the Bishop, Provisor, &c., Clerical Senate, Convent of Capuchinas, Treasury, Finance, Foreign and Home Departments, Captain of the Port, Postmaster General, President of the Tribunal *de recursos extraordinarios,* Commanders of the Northern department of the Province, Artillery Park, 1st battalion of volunteers Rebajados, battalions Libertad and Guardia Argentina, Police Department, Medical Board, Stamp office, Counsel for poor and minors, Rector of the University, &c. &c. &c.

Of the above we have translated the following.

Buenos Ayres, July 23, 1840.

The Bishop, Provisor, &c., of this city,

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Illustrious Restorer of our Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas.

The victory at Sauce Grande obtained by the army of the Confederation cannot but excite the most lively emotion and gratitude towards the person of Y. E. Y. E. has been the principal mover and the soul of this enterprise which has crowned with glory the arms of the Republic, and covered with ignominy its vile impious enemies. From this important event it will not be sufficient to call Y. E. Restorer of the Laws: it is necessary likewise to style you Saviour of the Country, at least such is the opinion of the Bishop, Provisor and Clerical body of this City, who on congratulating Y.E. on the triumph of 16th inst., reiterate the sentiments of their decision in favor of the sacred Federal cause, and their protestations to aid Y. E. as far as in their power to sustain inviolate the sacred rights of our Liberty and American Independence.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Mariano, Bishop of Buenos Ayres, &c.

Buenos Ayres, July 1840.

The Inspector General,

To H. E. the Governor, &c. &c. &c.

It is with the most grateful pleasure that the Generals and Officers of the army of the Province congratulate Y. E. on the splendid victory obtained by the army of operations of the Argentine Confederation at Sauce Grande, over the odious traitor unitarians headed by the assassin Juan Lavalle.

The justice of our cause, the valor of the army, and the confidence which the illustrious name and ardent patriotism of Y. E. inspire, have ever been the certain presage of victory. The independence and dignity of the Republic, acquired at the cost of such great and heroic sacrifices, cannot be stained, because Y. E. has so promised, and the Argentine people and army prefer a thousand times a glorious death, than to be wanting in their sacred oath.

In manifesting to Y. E. the feelings of the army of the Province on the immense glory attained under the wise and patriotic direction of Y. E. I have the honor likewise to assure you of their loyalty and decision to the person of our Illustrious Restorer.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Agustin de Pinedo.

Buenos Ayres, July 22, 1840.

The Justice of Peace of the Parish of Concepcion.

To H. E. the Governor, &c. &c.

The undersigned Justice of Peace, in his own name and in that of his parishioners, has the honor to congratulate Y. E. Our Illustrious Restorer, on the glorious triumph obtained by the federal arms over the odious unitarian Lavalle. This assassin and vile deserter of American Independence and Liberty, has received from its faithful supporters a terrible lesson at Sauce Grande, thus proving to the world that the justice of the cause is the surest pledge of victory.

On congratulating Y. E. the undersigned cannot but make known to Our Illustrious Restorer, that the inhabitants of this faithful parish are ready to make every sacrifice for the cause of Federation and American Liberty. They have requested the undersigned when offering to Y. E. congratulations on the important event in question, to proffer their persons and property to aid in the destruction of the assassin Lavalle, enemy of our tranquillity and of the National cause of Liberty and American Independence.

God preserve the important life of Y. E. many years.

Pedro Larrosa.

House of Representatives of the Province.

The House assembled on the 23rd ult., when a note was read from the Permanent Committee, stating that the present meeting of the Representatives was in consequence of its having been solicited through the medium of a note from Señores Felipe Ezcurra, Pereira and Garrigós, in order that the Honorable Representatives might name a Committee to congratulate H. E. the Governor of the Province, the Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, on the victory obtained by the Federal arms over the banditti headed by the infamous assassin Juan Lavalle.

Señor Garrigós said, that the triumph obtained on the 16th inst. (July), was remarkable as having occurred in the celebrated month in which the Fathers of the Country, at San Miguel del Tucuman, took the sacred oath in the name of all the Citizens of the State, to defend its liberty and independence at the cost of life and property; this splendid triumph at Sauce Grande, gained by the invincible Federal hosts against the odious Unitarians headed by the infamous Juan Lavalle; is a glorious and important event, which evinces the bravery of the noble and warlike united army of operations of the Argentine Confederation, and the skill and valour of its Commander in Chief Brigadier General Pascual Echague, and of his worthy ally H. E. the President of the Oriental State Manuel Oribe,and all who have combatted under their orders. The ferocious unitarian band had received a severe chastisement at the Sauce Grande: these miserable traitors to the great cause of the American Continent, will meet with death and ignominy whenever they dare to measure arms with the faithful and valiant federals. Heaven in its justice will not suffer great crimes to pass unpunished. A victory so important to the cause of order and liberty, presents just motives for congratulation to those who have sustained them with heroism and perseverance truly republican. The people have manifested the greatest jubilee at the intelligence and that lively enthusiasm which so distinguishes them. On receiving the happy intelligence, all classes of society hastened to congratulate H. E. the Governor, it being an event so important to public happiness, and the Representatives of the Province ever zealous in what concerns the interests of their Constituents and in appreciating the merit of those enlightened citizens who deserve well of their country, cannot but congratulate the Chief of the State under whose auspices and wise combinations, liberty has triumphed and anarchy will be rooted out. Guided by these sentiments, this extraordinary sitting of the House has been solicited. It has in view that the House should through the medium of a Committee congratulate H. E. the Governor of the Province Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, on the victory obtained on the 16th inst., at Sauce Grande by the gallant army of operations of the Argentine Confederation, or to authorise the President to address a note of congratulation to H. E. in the name of the House, expressing at once the gratitude of the Representatives of the Province for the eminent services he has rendered the country, the constancy, firmness and dignity he evinces in consolidating order in the Republic, defending its liberty and independence and in the exterminating of the ferocious detestable unitarian band who have so vilely deserted the sacred cause.

The latter mode of proceeding he conceived was more in unison with cases of a similar nature which had come before the Legislature of the Province. He should therefore propose that the President of the House be authorised through the medium of a note to congratulate the Illustrious Chief of the State on the victory in question.

The above proposition was carried unanimously and the following note was presented.

Buenos Ayres, July 23rd, 1840.—————
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation ————

The President of the Hon. House of Representatives,

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas.

The Honorable Representatives of the Province, have at their sittings of this day unanimously authorised the undersigned, to congratulate H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, in the name of the Hon. House, on the splendid victory obtained on the 16th inst., over the detestable hordes of the traitor Unitarian band, by the army of the Argentine Confederation, commanded by H. E. the Governor of the Province of Entre Rios, Illustrious General Echague.

The undersigned, who sincerely participates in the noble and patriotic sentiments of his constituents, is aware that his feeble efforts cannot express these sentiments with the enthusiasm which characterises them, nor with the energy with which they are cherished in the bosom of the Citizens Representatives. Nevertheless, fulfilling his mission as far as in his power he undertakes to acquaint H. E. Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws—

That the Honorable Representatives animated with the sacred enthusiasm which the cause of justice, order, and the Independence of the Argentine Confederation inspire in those who have merited from their fellow citizens the august mission of representing the rights of the Province of Buenos Ayres, experience this day the most patriotic jubilee in contemplating the splendid triumph which the arms of the Argentine Confederation have just obtained over the detestable hordes of the Unitarian band, who leaguing ignominously with the foreigner, dare to attack the liberties and rights of our country, the rights and independence of America.

That recognising in the person of Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, the renowned Chief, under whose auspices the sun of victory has shone over the arms of the armies, to whom he confided the defence of our National rights, they cannot do less than congratulate him on the triumph just achieved by those same armies, humiliating on the fields of Entre Rios, the instruments of disorder and treason against the country, directed by the odious unitarian traitor Juan Lavalle.

That resolved, in fine, they and their constituents, to make every sacrifice until the complete triumph of the Argentine Confederation over the rebel traitor unitarians, and over all who may make any attempt against good order, dignity and National Independence, they are ever ready to act with decision in accordance with such great patriotic and noble interests.

Such Excellent Sir are the sentiments of the Representatives of the Province, which the undersigned has the honor to transmit to H. E. Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, by special charge of the said Honorable Representatives.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

(The President of the House,)

MIGUEL GARCIA.

(The Secretary,)

Manuel de Irigoyen.

H. B. M's ship Actæon, sailed hence on 23rd ult. Her departure has caused infinite regret, inasmuch as the frank and bland manners of Captain Russel and his officers had gained for them universal esteem. They too, expressed equal sorrow at leaving us. They had during their stay here mingled freely in society both native and foreign, and will we dare aver, ever take an interest in all that concerns Buenos Ayres and its kind hearted people. We question likewise if they will easily forget its balls and *tertulia's*, where they were ever constant and welcome visiters.

The Actæon's first arrival here was on 10th December 1838. She sailed 14th February 1839—returned the 26th—sailed 5th April—returned 30th May—sailed 21st July—returned 14th August—sailed 11th September—returned 30th January 1840, and finally sailed 23rd ult. So that altogether she was at anchor in the outer roads 359 days.

We do not know if the following (which we received a few days since) bears reference to any of the absent *Actæon's*.

Buenos Ayres, 24th July, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

I picked up the enclosed lines in the street yesterday, probably dropt in a fit of abstraction, a malady, by the by, which has become very prevalent since the late departures. I transmit them to you, Mr. Editor, that the fair owner (for I can imagine them the effusion of none other than a female heart) may have a chance of recovering her stray thoughts.

Yours,

Fortunatus.

'Twas sad to part, although I thought,
That we should meet again :
It was an *hour* with anguish fraught,
For then my throbbing Heart was taught
How firmly Love and Time had wrought
Affections chain.

Tho' not that then was first made known,
The bondage of my heart ;
But as uptearing winds alone
Reveal how deep the Tree has grown,
The depth of Love is only known
When we must part.

We some time since lent the 1st number of the 'Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club,' and cannot recollect to whom. We should be greatly obliged by its return. We also crave attention to the advertisements in our paper for missing Literary Gazette's, Athenæum's, and Mirror's.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

"The Quarterly Review" of March last, contains an interesting article on Chinese affairs. It censures the policy pursued by the British Authorities, acknowledging however that as affairs now stand no half measures should be resorted to. It also comments upon the mistakes in the translations from Chinese to English—for instance, in the letter which Commissioner Lin, addressed 'To the *barbarian* Queen Victoria,' he simply meant to say, 'To the Foreign Queen Victoria,' and in styling Lord Napier the *barbarian eye*, it was meaning neither more nor less than the *foreign superintendent* or *overseer*.

The following are extracts from the article in question.

The American letter-writer deprecates war, which, he says, would not be against the Chinese government, but the Chinese people. We were once of the same opinion. We indeed deemed the proceedings of the Imperial Commissioner to have been carried to an extremity which could admit of no justification, considering how long a legitimate commercial intercourse (valuable to both parties) had subsisted, and the great number of years that the opium trade had been tolerated, so far, at least, by the Pekin government, that it had entirely overlooked its own decrees, both as regarded foreigners and Chinese. But, nevertheless, had matters remained as they were at the point to which we have brought them, and had the Commissioner Lin not proceeded to acts against British subjects still more outrageous than the violence by which he obtained possession of the opium, we should still have advocated a peaceable adjustment of the question ; but this appears to be now impossible.

The question is, however, a very grave one. Notwithstanding all the irritating reflections to which these recent occurrences give rise in every English mind, we cannot get rid of a certain predilection in favour of China. We cannot divest ourselves of the recollection, that it is the oldest nation on the whole earth, at present existing ; one whose annals extend to at least 3000 years, brought down in a regular and uncontradicted history, in which we find an unbroken series of dynasties, ruling over a population exceeding that of any other empire in the world in numbers, yet *one*, unchangeable, to all appearance, unmixed. When, moreover, we find such a multitudinous population, possessed of the largest, most fertile, and best watered country on the globe, intersected with numerous navigable rivers (two of the first magnitude), and their affluent streams ; an internal navigation, unparalleled even in Europe, extending in one line 1200 miles, with a single portage, and connecting the northern capital with the great southern emporium of foreign trade ;—when we find that this great mass of human beings are supplied with all the necessaries of life, and most of the luxuries, without foreign aid ; that they are living in a state of peaceful industry, governed by a code of laws peculiarly their own, and wholly unlike those of any other nation : using a written, original, and philosophically constructed language, which bears no affinity to any other, and of so high an antiquity that neither the records nor the memory of man run to the contrary ;—when we find the arts almost all in a state of high advancement, and many of them of extreme beauty ;—for example, their silks, satins, sculptures in wood, in ivory, and horn, such as those exquisitely-wrought ivory fans and horn lanterns, which we have not yet been able to imitate ;—their porcelain vases, to the beauty and transparency of which none of the nations of Europe have yet attained ;—when we reflect that the art of printing has been practised by them from time immemorial, and thousands upon thousands of volumes published on the various subjects of government, laws, morals, and religion (pagan as it is), on agriculture, gardening, and other domestic arts, together with the lighter kinds of reading, as novels, plays, and romances ;—when, moreover, we find, what is not to be found elsewhere in the whole Eastern world, this vast population living in houses of stone, or brick, or wood, neatly fitted up and furnished, the upper and middle ranks dressed in silks and satins, and the peasantry in cotton clothing—advantages, too, which their ancestors possessed when our own were rudely wrapped in the skins of animals ;—when we find them enjoying the luxury of lying in beds surrounded with curtains, sitting on chairs and sofas, and eating their meals off tables, while other orientals are still squatting on the ground—when we consider these things, we confess ourselves unable to regard the Chinese without a feeling of respect ; nor are we surprised that, to quote only one eye-witness, the Right Honorable Henry Ellis, after traversing the land from Pekin to Canton, should say:—

'It is impossible to travel through the emperor of China's dominions without feeling that he has the finest country within an imperial ring-fence in the world.'

It seems to us absurd to contemplate such a nation, with such a history and such a country, without far more respect than European writers are in the habit of expressing. Whatever defects we may see in the details of its government, still we must feel that there is some grand principle of good management at the bottom—something which no other nation has been able to match.

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The American friend of Captain Elliott points out, very obligingly, various modes in which we may settle the Chinese.

'Finally, there are two powers in the hands of Great Britain, capable of being wielded for the subduing of the Chinese—the power of inflicting infinite harm, and the power of imparting infinite blessings. To recommend the latter means, is the object of this publication. If, however, all confidence in truth, in peaceful policy, is lost ; if resistance to rival aggrandisement can be reconciled with these remoter usurpations ; if it be consistent to uphold the Mohammedan power in Europe with one hand, and to force changes on Asia, in the name of Christianity, with the other—seize the present occasion to make war on China. And, as there is no assignable stopping-place between the assumption of arms, and a thorough reduction of the Chinese spirit and force, take measures accordingly. Find the way to the mouths of the "two rivers" by sea ; and the way to Yunnan by land from India. Cut off the coasting trade, and destroy the canal approaches to the Imperial residences. Look out for some talented traitor ; call him the sole representative of the old Ming family ; set up his throne in the deserted courts of its ancient capital. Make free intercourse with the southern half of China the price of this "protection ;" and on coming away, bring a reimbursement, and leave a subsidy. Superiority in arms and discipline *may* make all this easy. To render it more sure, let it appear, that Providence shall always wait

in vain for western piety to give Christianity to the East, and that its angry ambition is the only means within its reach, I mean its only *human* instrumentality.'—*Opium Crisis*, pp. 81, 82.

We are not disposed to agree with any of this gentleman's suggestions, least of all with the hint about encouraging the disaffected partisans, if there be any, of the old *Ming* dynasty, to put down the present government. England is not the nation to foment rebellion, and encourage revolution, in foreign states. Perish the tea, the opium, the silk, and the whole trade of China, rather than she should be concerned in such nefarious plans! Something, however, must be done; a solemn example is necessary, after the brutal and vindictive measures of the Chinese at Canton; and on that spot, too, where the English character has suffered insult, and the British flag has been dishonoured in what, certainly, appears to have been a foolish attack by a cutter, a pinnace, and a small armed vessel, on three large men-of-war junks, protected by a battery.

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Whatever is to be done, we trust will be effectual; that our demand upon them will be peremptory—the execution prompt. Active measures, and these alone, will make an impression on the Chinese authorities, and do away that slight and contempt of our power, which we have unfortunately allowed to spring up among them. Written correspondence, in the first instance, we are decidedly of opinion, should be avoided: their aim will be *delay*, and a reference to Pekin would give them two months. Written discussion once admitted, and they will assuredly beat us at it; no people on earth are such adepts at what is called, 'passive resistance,' as the Chinese. The two rivers, the one within and the other without Macao, (the eastern and western passages) ought to be immediately blockaded; but not, we trust, until a declaration of war, and a subsequent or simultaneous notification of blockade, according to ancient practice, shall have been promulgated; for why should we follow the lawless example of modern France? We mention this with a view to prevent cavil from neutral nations, who are at all times naturally annoyed, and extensively injured, by a blockade.

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No power, we believe, can legally institute a blockade except a *belligerent*, and we were not then at war with China. We may, perhaps, blockade the port of a foreign power, who has done us an injury, or on whom we have claims, without a declaration of war; but under such a blockade, we have no right to prevent the free ingress and egress of the ships of a neutral power.

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But of one thing we are quite certain—that whatever the issue of the 'crisis' may be—whatever concession we may obtain in the way of apology, indemnification, restoration, or even extension and enfranchisement of our legitimate trade—in short, whatever advantages we may gain by the contest—and by prudent management we cannot fail to gain some—none of them will long avail us, if dependent on any agreement concluded with the Viceroy of Canton; on the contrary, all our exertions—all the expense of the armament—loss of time and delay—will produce no permanent effect, unless, as we have already said, we shall be able to obtain a solemn treaty, written in the two languages, and ratified under the seal and signature of the Emperor of China, confirming the future security of the lives and property of our mercantile subjects, employed in *lawful enterprises*, granting full permission to communicate freely and directly with the provincial authorities, and embracing all other points which it may be deemed necessary to secure in our future intercourse with this great kingdom. The demand of such a treaty cannot well be resisted on the plea of want of precedent, for *Russia* obtained a treaty, signed at Pekin, regulating the trade of the two nations at Kiatka and Mai-mai-chin; but even if there were no precedent in Chinese history, it is sufficient that the time has come when China can no longer be allowed, from whatever jealousy or haughtiness, to refuse to bind herself to something like the diplomatic *jus gentium*. And it is needless to conceal that, even in regard to the *status*, and *animus* too, of this Empire, we and the other civilised nations of the world have excellent reason to keep in consideration the past and present course, tendency, and extent of Russian influence and Russian intrigue.

The Quarterly also expresses the opinion that the taking the tea trade out of the hands of the East India Company, and the bad conduct of the 'free traders,' have been the cause of the present dispute with China.

Extract from the London Journal 'Britannia.'

One glance onward, and we shall urge the wearied functionary no further. Can any man, beyond the walls of the Cabinet, believe that the Chinese have quarrelled with England on their own account? The Chinese are the Dutch of the East, and they love trade with the only passion of their swampy souls; they are the Jews of the temperate zone, and dollars are their existence; they are the women of mankind, feeble, timid, fugitive, and thinking a cannon an angry deity. Yet the Chinese have declared war against England—have abjured all commerce with their chief customer—have broken up a trade which brought them dollars by the million—and have faced British carronades and long twelves in open fight.—To what is all this owing? Do the Chinese desire to invade the Isle of Thanet, or fix an imperial tea warehouse at Gravesend? Do they feel jealousy of the "barbarian eye;" or care one of their own baboon-tails whom the Secretary of State makes happy with his next sinecure? No—but the Chinese have a Russian College at Pekin!

That all those matters have been utterly unsuspected by the profound in politics at home, we entirely believe. But we still think, that if the map were occasionally referred to, it might be of some value to refresh the faded memory even of Statesmanship; and that if mighty powers, suddenly starting to their feet, buckling on their accoutrements, and ordering the drum to beat for a march no one is told whither, were plainly asked the reason of this sudden display, however the answer might be unsatisfactory, the question would not be unnatural.

CHIVA.

All the accounts from Germany represent the Russian march to Chiva as having failed, and miserably failed. In attempting to force its weary way across the dreadful Tartar wilderness, all its beasts of burthen were lost; the soldiery—starved, frozen, and naked—died; and the General, with the remnant of this large, and, it is to be presumed, carefully equipped army, was glad to make his escape from those horrors to Orenburgh. If this be all true, we have here another instance of the punishment of ambition. Nothing can give a stronger idea of the atrocious follies of which the human mind is capable, than the frenzy of Russia for conquest in all directions. She had evidently no more cause of war against the little Tartar tribe, whom she thus attacked, than against the inhabitants of the fixed stars. But she sends an army of thirty thousand men against them, evidently to prepare for more conquest, more havoc, more misery. If she had succeeded in fixing a Russian camp at the foot of the Himmaleh, who can doubt that her next step would be down into India; or that the step would be followed by a Tartar invasion, swelled by the millions of soldiers of fortune whom India breeds for mercenary havoc, and whose fury the power of England has alone been able to restrain from covering Hindostan with ruin every half-dozen years!—If Russia should be able to throw an army across the Indus or the mountains, millions of lives would be sacrificed, civilization destroyed in the universal flame of war, and the country thrown into barrenness and solitude for half a century, if it did not become a wilderness, with no dwellers but the lion and the tiger. And this is glory! What an accumulation of crime must rest on the head of the Government which, in cold blood, contemplates such a work of human wretchedness! What curses of posterity must yet blast the false fame of such councils! What scorn and condemnation of every heart of humanity and religion must gather round the course of a Despotism thus coveting the sullen renown of a destroyer!

Britannia.

'The Weekly Herald' of New York, counsels all the idlers in the United States to go to Texas, thence to find their way to Mexico, averring that sooner or later the Mines of Mexico will be under the control and the sole property of the descendants of the "glorious Anglo-Saxon race." It winds up its ebullition as follows—

"The fact is, that there never was so fine a chance for loafers of all kinds, as the present occasion presents. And all the young dashing, enterprising bankrupts of the day are running off to Texas as fast as they can. All the moustached, big whiskered fellows that parade Broadway should go there, join the army, fight the Mexicans, kill their wives and marry their rich and beautiful daughters. All the fellows that have broken, and that are about to break, and cant do any thing, nor go ahead here, had better go there without delay. Many have gone, others should follow suit. There is plenty of room there, plenty of land, plenty of horses and cattle, plenty of liquor, plenty of fighting, plenty of adventure, plenty to eat, plenty of glory, and plenty of fine girls in Mexico and amongst the Indians. And if amidst all this they cant go ahead, why, they can die surrounded by glory."

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

Advertisements.

TO DITCHERS.

DITCHERS are wanted to work at an establishment about 12 leagues from town. Apply at No. 24 Calle Belgrano.

Poor families who may wish to employ themselves in picking wool, for which they will receive good remuneration per arroba, can also apply at No. 24 Calle Belgrano. j18 3t

THE MIRROR.

THOSE who may have in their possession any numbers of the Mirror corresponding to the years 1833, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, bearing the stamp of the Commercial Room, are requested to return them to that establishment.

NOTICE.

"The Athenæum" for December 1838, May and July 1839, and January 1840. "The Literary Gazette" for August and October 1839.

Those who may have the above works belonging to the Commercial Room in their possession, are respectfully requested to return them.

JAMES MASON,

BRUSH MANUFACTURER,

(From London.)

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public of Buenos Ayres, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the Shop No. 107, Calle de la Piedad, where he intends carrying on Brush making in all its different branches, and he flatters himself that with a thorough knowledge and a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Brushes of every description and shape made to order, of the newest and most approved fashion recently received from London. j9 4t

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 30th of July, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier, with Commodore's broad pendant.
Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, Captain Lecointe.

BRITISH. Ship Rose, 16 guns, Captain Peter Christie.
Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 25.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 26.—Wind N. E. strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 27.—Wind N. strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 28.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 29.—Wind E. thick fog all the morning.

No arrivals.

Sailed, United States ship Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt, for Montevideo.

Passengers, Señora Etchart and daughter, Señora de Obes and daughter.

Don José Olaguer Feliu.

Messrs. Edward Davison, Henry J. Ropes and Captain Scott.

July 30.—Wind N. Rain.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding, for Montevideo.

July 31.—Wind S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

25th ult. The French schooner of war Eclair sailed to the E.

26th. A French schooner of war arrived from Montevideo. The Perle's launch, a launch and a whale boat were cruising to S. last night and returned to the outer roads this morning.

27th. Nothing new.

28th. The Perle's launch and two whale boats were cruising to the N. last night, they returned to the outer roads this morning bringing with them a prize balandra. Two whale boats came this morning to the outer roads from the S., and sailed to the N. in the afternoon. The schooner of war which arrived on 26th sailed for Montevideo.

29th. A launch came to the outer roads from the N. with a prize chalana in tow. The blockaders we believe had no boat cruisers out in this vicinity last night :—perhaps they were keeping hoIiday or rather holi*night* in honor of the anniversary of the "three glorious days."

30th. A smart fire of musquetry was heard this morning about 2 a. m., which it seems proceeded from French boats in the vicinity of Point Quilmes in pursuit of a topsail balandra, which they captured. The captors, viz :—the Perle's launch, a launch and a whale boat, with their prize were in the vicinity of Point Quilmes at day break. They afterwards went to the outer roads. A launch and a whale boat cruised to the N. last night and returned. Three merchant whale boats arrived to day and report that the French have recently captured several whale boats on the opposite shore.—Louis Phillippe must by this time be the greatest whale boat proprietor in the world.

31st. The wind was *pampero* to day, which is not very congenial for boat cruising. However the Perle's launch, a launch and a whale boat were cruising to the S. last night and returned to the outer roads early this morning. To the N. we did not see any boats.

This day (1st inst.) completes the 858th day of the blockade.

Anniversary of the "Three glorious days," or as the French call it *La grande Semaine.*

On 27th ult., the colours of the blockading vessels in the outer roads, viz :—the *Alcmene*, *Triomphant* and *Perle*, were hoisted half mast as mourning for "the victims."

On 28th, said vessels had flags at each mast head.

On 29th, they were tastefully 'dressed out' with flags, and each at sun-rise, mid-day and sun-set, fired a salute of 21 guns.

At 7 a. m. the United States ship Marion got under way for Montevideo, but previous to 'making sail' she hoisted a French flag at her fore and saluted with 21 guns in honor of the anniversary.

H. B. M's ship Rose and brig Camelion, displayed the French flag all day at their main.—The former had blue ensign at peak, St. George's at mizen and red at fore. The latter blue ensign at peak and red at fore. They each fired a salute of 21 guns at mid-day.

On the anniversary in the year 1838, the weather was so boisterous that the blockaders could make but little display. Last year they were not dressed out :—they had flags at the mast head and fired only one salute, viz :—at mid-day on the 29th July. Perhaps the great 'to do' they have made on the present occasion is in consequence of two lustres having passed since the grande semaine.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 26th ult., was performed *Los viages de José Segundo*, and a farce.

We did not attend.

'The Victim of a Cloister,' was advertised for Wednesday night and the doors were opened, but finding there was likely to be a *shy domus*, no performance took place.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 28th ult., was performed to a respectable audience, for the benefit of Señor Cosio, the tragedy of the Countess of Castille. We saw the last act of it and were much pleased with the acting of Doña Trinidad as the Countess.

After the play a duet was sung by Señores Vacani and Viera.

The farce of *Los tres novios imperfectos* followed and created 'roars of laughter.' Felipe David was encored three times in the ditty *En tiempo de Mari Castaña*, and there was a call for a fourth.

Performances are advertised at both Theatres for the benefit of the widows of those of the Argentine Confederate army killed at Sauce Grande. That at the Victoria Theatre, (in which Señora Piacentini and Señor Vacani are to sing) would have taken place on Thursday had it not been for the heavy rain on that day.

We have received a communication (not meant however for publication) in which four languages are introduced, viz.—Spanish, French, Dutch and English. It contains a good deal of singular matter, especially a portion of it under the head "Private Theatricals," where the author has written a sort of 'melo drama,' from which we make the following curious extract—

Scene.—A subterranean vault—the Trunk being in the middle, and a lamp on a small table seen burning—the centinels consisting of various persons with candles placed in the muzzles of their musquets are seen thro' an open arch—pacing to and fro—a dead silence reigns—only the echo of their steps are sounding thro' the arched vaults—suddenly, music as from a small musical snuff-box is heard—and also a voice as from under ground.

A number of seamen and marines of H. B. M's ship Rose, have been on shore this week on liberty. Some of them seem to be capital equestrians.

DANCING.

If we may consider the wisdom of our ancestors worth a thought, dancing is not necessarily at variance with the most solemn celebrations. They believed dances to have been approved religious exercises in the earlier ages of the world. So far were they from considering them the abomination they are now deemed, that it is a well-known fact, the descendants of the original inhabitants of our island, the Cambro-Britons, down to a period within the memory of man, were usually played out of the church by a fiddle, to form a dance in the church-yard at the conclusion of the sermon ; and among our legal usages, till within a century of this time, it may be mentioned, that one dance was reserved to be annually performed by the judges of the land.

Among the ancients, solemn dances were in constant use, and the most distinguished philosophers and heroes did not disdain to mingle in them : Socrates and Cato were among the votaries of this graceful art, which has been the delight of countless generations. Funeral dances were common at the interment of those whose merits entitled them to the greatest honours.

Among the priests of Egypt, dancing was held in great respect, and formed no inconsiderable portion of their sacred rites. The Hebrews also attached great importance to the practice : we find them dancing around the Golden Calf, reared by Aaron in the desert.—This was idolatry, to be sure ; but it shows what their notions were as to dancing, and proves that they considered this no unfit mode of worshipping the Deity. We further read that the daughters of Shiloh danced in a yearly feast of the Lord ; and David danced, to signify his joy that the ark of God had again been brought into Sion. To complete the obsequies of the great, to celebrate triumphs in war, and to mark gratitude to the Giver of all Good for any signal interposition of his mercy, dancing was, in former times, considered necessary.

But, according to Scaliger and Menestrier, even Christian bishops have sanctioned and taken part in dances. Scaliger says, the first bishops were called *Præsules*, in the Latin tongue, for no other reason but that they led the solemn dance in great festivals ; and the learned antiquarian, Claude Menestrier, writing at the latter end of the 17th century, says, that he had seen the canons and choristers on Whit Sunday take each other by the hand, and dance, while they sang hymns of Jubilatim.

The very word "choir" is, he adds, derived from a Greek word, which means *dance* ; and he concludes that the part of each cathedral so called was formerly set apart for that exercise.

Lord Bacon, when first appointed judge on the northern circuit, had to pass sentence of death on several malefactors, by one of whom he was strongly importuned to save his life.—The culprit, finding all he could say to be of no avail, at length desired mercy on account of kindred. "Prithee," observed his lordship, "how came that in ?" "Why, if you please, my lord, your name is Bacon, and mine is Hog, and in all ages hog and bacon have been so near a kindred, that they are not to be separated." "Ay, but," replied the judge, "*you* and *I* cannot be kindred unless you be hanged : for Hog is not Bacon until it be well hanged."

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PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE,
No. 75 calle de Cangallo.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo ; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE,—THIRTEEN DOLLARS, (*currency*) PER QUARTER—Single numbers 10 rials.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.